

U. S. Veterans Administration Medical Center  
600 South 70th Street  
Lincoln  
Lancaster County  
Nebraska

HABS No. NE-41

HABS  
NEB,  
55-LINC,  
7-

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey  
National Park Service  
Rocky Mountain Regional Office  
P.O. Box 25287  
Denver, Colorado 80225

HABS  
NEB,  
55-LINC,

HABS NO: NE 41 7-

## HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

Historic Name: U. S. Veterans Administration Medical Center

Location: 600 South 70th Street  
Lincoln, (Lancaster County), Nebraska

U.S.G.S. Map Quad: Walton

UTM's:	Point	Zone	Easting	Northing
	A	14	700.600	4520.320
	B	14	700.810	4520.123
	C	14	700.820	4519.782
	D	14	700.375	4519.775
	E	14	700.360	4520.330

Present Owner: Veterans Administration, U.S. Government

Present Use: Hospital

Significance: The Lincoln Veterans Administration Medical Center is part of the VA's "Architectural Set", which is a thematic group of VA planned and designed hospitals constructed throughout the nation between 1922 and 1949. While planned from prototype floor plans, each "set" building's facade was stylistically adapted to fit in with the local architecture of its host community. The out-standing institutional architecture, in this case Georgian Colonial style, reflects the VA's desire to fit in at Lincoln as well as design a cohesive medical complex with architectural merit. The entire 62.1 acres containing the 1929 buildings make up a historic district which is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Report By: Karen Ronne Tupek, Program Analyst/Architect  
Historic Preservation Office  
Veterans Administration  
Washington, D.C.

January, 1985

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of Erection: 1930
2. Architect: Veterans Bureau (predecessor agency to VA which was formed in 1930) architects (No government employee was given credit for specific designs.)
3. Land Acquisition: The Veterans Bureau acquired 320 acres of land from Benjamin F. and Maude L. Davis in 1926 for \$75,000. All but 62.1 acres have been excessed.
4. Construction Background: 11 buildings were constructed at a cost of \$954,034. They were opened December 16, 1930, with 197 operable beds.
5. Original Plans and Construction: The Lincoln VAMC is part of the VA's "Architectural Set", which is a thematic group of VA planned and designed hospitals constructed throughout the nation between 1922 and 1949. While planned from prototype floor plans, each "set" building's facade was stylistically adapted to reflect the tastes and overall architectural trends of the community.

Lincoln was stylistically designed to be welcome in its host community. Its exterior design and floor plans are from a prototype, but these buildings were architecturally adapted from important functional relationships and building siting principles used in the "set" buildings.

The Georgian buildings were executed in red brick with white trim and columns and pitched roofs with attic dormers. All have elevated formal main entrance. The administration building is usually the most prominent one and the focal point from the entry road. The recreation building is to the side of the administration building. Specialized patient buildings with integral functions form a quadrangle which is enclosed by open or closed-in corridors connecting the buildings. The quarters are generally separated and to the side. The simpler engineering buildings are in a complex to the rear of campus.

6. Alterations and Additions: No recent major additions have been made to the site. Parking lots have been added to the front lawn in front of Building #1; others have been expanded. In 1947, an education building, #40, was added to the connecting corridor between Buildings 3 and 4. Other small mechanical and electrical machine structures have been added since.

- B. Historical Context: The desire on the part of the VA planners to adapt to local design traditions was a significant trend in institutional planning. The Lincoln VAMC is an excellent illustration of sensitive planning and design in an institutional setting. The use of Georgian Colonial style reflected the influence this style had on the entire country, starting at the turn of the century. Used most commonly throughout the country in the Architectural Set, it permitted a generalized reference to national, rather than local, history. The fine detail of construction and the cohesiveness of the campus are rare in the area.

This medical center is part of a set of hospitals in VA ownership which form a thematic group illustrative of a major concept in the delivery of health care, specifically to veterans. Hospitals in the set may be found in almost every state with the same structural design for buildings intended to serve the same or similar functions. The actual structure for each type of building, down to the floor plans for stairways and elevators was standardized. However, the facade or exterior architectural treatment of each hospital ranged from minor variations based upon the Georgian Colonial theme to such wide variations as English Tudor, Spanish Renaissance or French Colonial.

In the architectural set of VA hospitals, the stylistic variations were approved at the highest levels of the agency and therefore reflect a conscious design policy. The distribution of the various styles across the country reflects some organized concept of local history, local architectural preferences and an effort to "fit in" and appear as a part of the host community.

The original appearance for each hospital location was a campus arrangement of buildings. The design for each campus was based upon the size and topography of the individual parcel of property and the number of the various structures required to meet the bed numbers and distribution for the individual hospital complex.

## PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

### A. General Statement:

1. Architectural Character: The historic district is a campus setting, comprising of a large main hospital building and auxiliary support buildings. It has a Georgian Colonial architectural style. A total of eleven buildings were built in 1929 (followed by seven

more in the 1930's) by the Veterans Administration, from designs adapted from a proto-type set consisting of a dining hall, recreation building, director's and duplex staff quarters, and assorted engineering, storage, laundry and maintenance shops. The set of buildings resembles many other V.A. Hospital stations in construction, functional layout, plan, elevations, and general approach to medical care design. Only the architectural styles differed according to the surrounding communities.

The Georgian Colonial buildings are primarily two, three or four stories in height and finished in common bond brick coursing. They are topped with slate hip roofs and occasionally with slate gabled roofs that end in parapets. Several wings and open arcades are crowned with balustraded decks. The architecture is highlighted by Georgian Colonial details, featuring brick quoins, classical eave and cornice treatment, rusticated brick exposed basement walls, and a flush, column supported pilaster topped with a decorated pediment. The windows are primarily double hung multi-lighted windows with flat brick arches, radiating voussoirs and terra cotta keystones. They compliment the large single and double door entries crowned with pediments, entablatures, or flat and elliptical brick arches.

2. Integrity: No major buildings have been added within the district or added nearby to detract significantly from the complex to compromise the integrity of the site as an architectural entity. The site still appears as one cohesive area in design and ambience.

B. Site:

1. General Setting and Orientation: The historic district within the Lincoln VA Medical Center is located in the southeastern section of the city, about four miles from downtown. The campus is 62.1 acres of landscaped land. An entry road from South 70th Street sweeps across the front lawn to the right, forming a quarter circle arc. It ends in a circle in front of Building 1. The quarters buildings line the left of the entry road. The main cluster of buildings formed by #1, 2, 3, 4 and 40 makes up the main hospital complex. Only engineering and support buildings are behind the hospital cluster.

There is a large, gently sloping front lawn which provides a good vista of the main Building #1 from the public road. A slightly steeper sloped hill falls off behind the quarters. The site is well landscaped with mature trees and shrubs.

2. List of Buildings within Historic District:

<u>BLDG.</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Building Use</u>
1	1929		General Medical
2	1929		General Medical
3			Dining Hall, Kitchen, Garage, Boiler, Incinerator
4	1929		Auditorium, Chapel
5	1929		Administration
6	1929		Duplex Quarters
7	1929		Duplex Quarters
8	1929		Quarters
9	1929		Pump, Meter House
12	1930		Supply Warehouse
13	1957		Intrusion - Animal House (Vacant)
14	1930		Oil Storage House
15	1932		Deep Well Pump House
16	1932		Greenhouse
17	1931		Equipment Storage
18	1930	Intrusion	Supply Storage - Garage
19	1934	Intrusion	5 Car Garage
20	1910		Quarters
21	1921	Intrusion	2 Car Garage
23	1934	Intrusion	Engineering Storage
24	1937	Intrusion	Engineering Shops
26	1930		Flag Pole
34	1937	Intrusion	Storage House
38	1957	Intrusion	Transformer Vault
40	1946	Intrusion	Education Building
42	1977	Intrusion	New Chiller Building
43	1977	Intrusion	Cooling Tower
44	1977	Intrusion	Switchgear

C. Description of Buildings:

1. Construction:

- a. Foundation: concrete
- b. Structural System: steel frame and masonry
- c. Walls: brick, common bond
- d. Roof: hipped and gabled, slate, w/dormers
- e. Windows: wood, framed, multi paned, double hung
- on f. Details: cupola on Building #1 (demolished)

2. Historic Appearance:

- a. General Site: The entire site was constructed as one complete entity. The finish materials and details

consistent throughout the property. The patient buildings were sited to be close, yet not too close, to each other and were connected with the connecting corridors. The service buildings, while not exceptional in detailing, blended with the overall design statement. It was surrounded by spacious lawns that emphasized the beauty of the buildings and their unity.

Building #1, built in 1929 is the main general medical hospital building. The surrounding structures are less prominent, scaled down buildings but similar in design, as was the case at many of the V.A. Hospital complexes that were designed in the late 1920's using a standard building design that later became known as the "Architectural Set." The styles of these stations varied, but the style used in Lincoln for compatibility with the surrounding community was basically Georgian Colonial which is characterized by symmetrical composition enriched with classical details. This particular set of buildings was designed by W. N. Talbott.

#### b. Building Descriptions:

##### BUILDING #1

Building #1, finished in standard bond brick coursing, is irregular in shape but basically has a main oblong portion flanked by wings in all three directions at either end. The central oblong core is four full stories in height with a full basement and a fifth floor attic with gabled dormer windows that is hidden under the low truncated hip roof that covers the oblong core. At the center of the roof is a flat roofed penthouse topped with a smaller mechanical room and decorated with corner urns. Originally there was a tall cupola above this penthouse featuring a metal dome topped with a weathervane. The cupola tower was removed because it was very vulnerable to lightening damage. The six wings that project out from the ends of the core are three stories with full basements topped by flat parapeted roofs accented with terra cotta entablature. The terra cotta band that tops the brick parapets continues around the building at the fourth floor window sill level.

The basement and first floors are defined with stone belt courses at the finished floor levels filled in with rusticated horizontal brick courses. The front wings are visually defined by three windows that are separated by flat terra cotta columns that extend two floors to the entablature. The side wings feature three part windows flanked by similar terra cotta

columns. The first floor wing windows are set in recessed brick arched panels that are topped by terra cotta keystones. The windows in general are twelve over twelve lights and twelve over sixteen lights double hung wood windows.

The main entry is centered in a large full height projecting pavilion topped with a large pediment that has a small oval window flanked by terra cotta low-relief sculpturing. The pavilion has four of the same flat terra cotta columns, which straddle windows and rise from the top of the rusticated brick first floor to the bottom of the large entablature below the pediment. The main door is set in the center of three recessed arches and topped by a carved terra cotta panel in place of a semi-circular transom. The main entrance is reached by a double sided grand curved stone stairway and large stoop, with massive terra cotta balustraded railings.

#### BUILDING #2

Building #2, built in 1929 and adapted from the Architectural Set by W.N. Talbott, is connected to Building #1 by a compatible brick enclosed connecting corridor that connects also to Building #3 which sits directly behind Building #1. Located to the South-East, it reflects the same Georgian Colonial building style so evident in Building #1. It is used as a supplementary general medical hospital building and houses mainly bed wards.

The standard bond brick building has a full basement, two full stories and an attic that hides behind the building's low truncated hip slate roof but is revealed by gabled dormer windows. The building is rectangular in shape and has full height projecting pavilions on the center of the front and rear facades. They are topped by a hip roof and accented by brick pediments with a brick arch. The one in front is topped with terra cotta lunette that is centered over the main entrance.

The main entrance on the first floor, reached by twelve concrete steps flanked by iron railings, is a metal and glass storefront style entry with long single paned sidelights and straight transom. The slightly recessed entry is flanked by flat stone pilasters and topped by an entablature and a shallow metal railing. Above the entrance, the second floor window is an eighteen over eighteen light dual sash double hung window. The remaining windows around the building are twelve over twelve light dual sash double hung windows with stone sills, flat brick arches with radiating voissours and the windows in the center pavilions have stone keystones.



A terra cotta band that circles the building defines the first floor and also tops the rusticated horizontal brick coursing hiding the foundation.

#### BUILDING #3

Building #3 is the oblong shaped Kitchen and Dining Hall. At three stories, it is shadowed by Building #1 to which it is directly connected in the center rear. It is finished in brick and has a low hipped roof in the configuration of a T, with louvered dormers. The remainder of the building has a flat built up roof at two stories high. A large number of windows are oversized multi-paned windows that provide extra light to kitchen work areas and dining rooms. The ground floor brick is rusticated. A stone belt course separates it from the higher brick.

A visually separate wing extends off the rear to the east. It is very plain and utilitarian in design and has a flat roof and oversized windows and louvers. This is the boiler house. It connects by a bridge to the round brick smokestack even further to the east. Several small low level additions have been added over the years.

#### BUILDING #4

Building #4 is used as an Auditorium and Chapel and is located at the Northern end of a connecting corridor that stretches between Buildings 4, 40, 3, 1, and 2 at the other end. The compatible connecting corridor runs into the rear of Building #4. Built in 1929, from an adaptation of the Architectural Set by W.N. Talbott, the common bond brick building has two full stories plus a full basement and an attic.

The building, with a slate gabled roof and gabled end parapets, is basically rectangular in shape with a projecting pavilion on the front and rear facades and two story flat roofed porticos on either end. The West portico has large arched openings, the slightly larger East portico has similar bricked-up arches. The flat deck on each portico has a balustraded railing at the edges. The open arcaded porch is only accessible from the inside at the end of the building through a pair of wood doors with six panes of glass topped by a mullioned transom and surrounded by wood pilasters topped by an entablature across the width of the door that is crowned with a pediment. The two first floor and three second floor double hung windows are centered beyond the three tall brick arches that are flanked with narrow terra cotta pilasters and filled in with delicate black wrought iron railings. Above the first floor windows on the open portico end,

which is the only place around the building that has two stories of windows, are terra cotta panels that match the ones above the windows on the side of the front pavilion.

The enclosed arched portico on the other end serves as the stage area for the auditorium. There is a tall wood paneled door with a semi-circular head in the center of the three arches that opens out onto a descending concrete stair that runs flat against the building before turning and running out away from the building at the landing.

The central main part of the building that is underneath the slate gabled roof is symmetrical, with two very tall double hung windows with wrought iron grilles that fill two stories on either side of the projecting pavilion. Above each window is a hooded dormer window penetrating the slate roof in addition to a brick arch with radiating voussoirs and terra cotta keystone.

The projecting entry pavilion that serves as a vestibule for the auditorium has brick quoins on the corners. The centered wood paneled double door with a flat mullioned transom above, is framed with terra cotta pilasters, topped with a wide entablature and crowned with a broken curved pediment. Above the door, within the pavilion's larger pediment roof, is a large round mullioned window which is in a circle of brick soldier coursing.

The front door is reached by two sets of concrete steps that run towards the building before turning towards each other and running against the building to a common stoop. A delicate wrought iron railing defines the steps. Below the stoop is a fancy basement door, several steps below grade, with wrought iron gates and intricate wrought iron semi-circular transom above.

#### BUILDING #5

Building #5, also adapted by architect W.N. Talbott in 1929, is very similar to Building #2 in height, size, shape, construction, roof style and architectural style. However, the treatment of the projecting main entry pavilion is slightly different. The upper windows lack the iron grille railings and both ends of the building have a screened porch.

The two story building with basement and attic is detached and used for Administrative purposes. The low truncated hip slate roof is dotted with gabled dormer windows. The foundation has horizontally

rusticated brick courses, square double hung windows and is topped by a terra cotta belt course. The dual sash windows of the two floors inbetween are 6 over 6 light double hung windows with flat brick arches with radiating voussoirs. The exceptions are the five windows that frame the main entry door on the projecting pavilion. They are wider 8 over 8 light double hung windows that are topped by flat brick arches with radiating voussoirs and terra cotta keystones. The center window on the second floor above the door is set into a slightly recessed brick arch panel accented by a terra cotta keystone as well.

The main entry door is reached by a set of twelve straight concrete steps with metal railings climbing to a concrete stoop. The stoop is protected by a small white portico supported by two round white columns and topped by a large entablature with a white railing above.

The projecting pavilion that contains the entry door is accented with brick quoins at the corners, as are the other corners of the building, and topped by a pediment with a white cornice. A small round louver small round louver sits in the middle of the pediment.

The building can also be entered through the porches on the ends. Done in white wood screen frames and topped with a white wood railed deck that is supported by round white columns, the porch is at the first floor level and is reached by twelve concrete steps rising to the screen door on the front facade of the building.

#### BUILDINGS #6 & #7

Buildings #6 and #7 are both Duplex Housekeeping Quarters that are situated adjacent to one another and face the street but also have a driveway directly behind them. They were built in 1929 and were designed by W.N. Talbott.

The common bond red brick exterior facade is continuous and does not reveal the separation of the two units. Both units in each building are symmetrical about themselves and identical but opposite to each other. The detached duplexes are oblong, have a screened porch at either end that has a delicate wrought iron railing around the deck on the flat roof, and has two full stories in addition to a full partially exposed basement and an attic. The third story attic which runs the full length of the building, is hidden under the long gabled slate roof that is punctuated with gabled dormer windows and is ended with a gabled parapet that integrates two

chimneys on each end. At the roof's eaves along the front and rear there is a white wood cornice with dentils.

Each duplex unit has a centered front door surrounded by a window. There are three matching 6 over 6 light double hung windows on the second floor above topped by two gabled dormer windows spaced between the three below. The front door is flanked by engaged columns that support a pediment. The door itself is wood with three tall narrow windows that are adjacent but stepped. The door, which is topped by a semi-circular transom, is covered with an aluminum and glass storm door.

The houses are reached via a shared walkway that splits to form a semi-circle that ends at the set of eight or nine brick steps. The steps are flanked by wrought iron railings and rise up to a small brick stoop at the front door.

A five car garage sits across a driveway directly behind Building #7 and is shared by Buildings 6, 7, & 8.

#### BUILDING #8

Building #8 was designed by architect W.N. Talbott, built in 1929 and today is used as a single residence. Basically rectangular in shape, the two story house with attic and basement has a one story screen porch on one side and an enclosed one story wing on the opposite side. The porch and wing have flat roof decks with fancy patterned wrought iron railings; the main house has a low gabled roof with a white cornice.

The red brick, common bond coursing, on the exterior is broken up by a band of brick soldier coursing at the first floor level but continues as a covering for the partially exposed basement walls. The front facade has five double hung windows that surround the centered front door. The dual sash window above the door has 6 over 6 lights; the other windows are wider, with 8 over 8 lights. The front door is natural wood and has three tall, narrow windows that are adjacent but stepped. The door is protected by an aluminum and glass storm door and topped by a straight five paned glass transom. The door is surrounded in wood trim. The sides have pilasters which are topped with an entablature and a white broken pediment.

A brick chimney extends beyond the ridge of the roof on the left side (North end). Several large bushes landscape the residence.

#### BUILDING #9

Building #9 is a small rectangular Pump and Meter House. It was built in 1929 as an auxiliary building to the Architectural Set and was designed by W.N. Talbott. The one story masonry and common bond brick building has a gabled slate roof and a plain frieze at the eaves. The few windows around the building appear to be fixed, with twelve lights, but actually a sash of four lights pivots open. There are three solid white metal doors on the asymmetrical front facade. Between these two doors there is a fairly small white framed louver. The louver and the windows have stone slipsills. Beside the louver on the exterior is a metal meter box. A small exhaust pipe penetrates the roof.

#### BUILDING #12

Building #12 is a Supply Warehouse that was built in 1930. Designed by W.N. Talbott, it is a long one story rectangular common bond red brick building with a very tall medium gabled slate roof, that has three prominent exhaust fans spaced along the ridge. The ends of the building have three metal windows with 6 over 6 lights, and a stone slipsill. The side of the main facade, where all main warehouse operations occur, also has five more identical windows, in addition to a large white roll-up garage door, a pair of white metal doors and two bricked-up spaces where doors had once been. Running along this facade is a floor level platform that is a bit wider in front of the roll-up door than it is further down along the rest of the facade. The platform drops off to form a loading dock for trucks, and has a relatively narrow asphalt truck apron. A wide concrete ramp, parallel to the building makes the platform accessible to smaller vehicles.

#### BUILDING #15

Building #15 is a very small square one story building that was built in 1929 by architect W.N. Talbot as a Deep Well Pump House. It has a gabled asbestos roof with a boxed cornice with return. In the middle of the gabled ends on either side is a small round louver set in a circle of red brick soldier coursing. The entire building is built of masonry and the same red brick finished in common bond coursing. The windows on either end are dual sash 6 over three light double hung metal windows. They have stone slipsills. The building is entered through one white solid metal door, the only feature on the front facade. Beneath one of the two end windows is a small white crank used to operate the interior pumping machinery.

## BUILDING #16

Building #16, finished in 1932 and designed by W.N. Talbott, is called a Greenhouse, though the actual greenhouse plant area projects out from the rear of the small one story rectangular brick building with gabled asbestos roof. The white boxed cornice, with return, frames a small white round louver set in a circle of red brick soldier coursing. The windows below on each side are dual sash 6 over 3 light hinged metal windows and topped with flat brick arches with radiating voussoirs. Below, the window sills are finished with brick soldier coursing. The windows are flanked with wood plank style white shutters. The two windows that straddle the front door on the front facade are 4 over 2 lights but similarly finished with brick arches and sills. The matching shutters are only on the outer sides. The front door is framed with small white engaged flat columns and topped with an entablature and wood frieze that bears the carved letters: "GREENHOUSE." The long windowed greenhouse building at the rear has a glass gabled roof and the entire building is at a lower finished floor level than the main brick building.

## BUILDING 24

Building #24 is used for Engineering Shops. It is similar in appearance to Building #12 and is lined up with it, almost like an extension, but separated by a roadway. It was built in 1937, but was also designed by W.N. Talbott.

It is a long rectangular one story, with rear entry basement building with a common bond brick finish and a tall medium gabled slate roof. The simpler gable peaks above a semi-circular attic louver. Below are three pivot operated double windows with twelve lights in each half and a stone slipsill.

The finished floor level is at grade, where there is a concrete driveway along the front of the building. The front facade has a white paneled wood roll-up garage door near each end. The two doors have four sections of four panes of glass each. The front side also has two windows identical to the ones on the end in addition to a similar window, half the size, and a very small 6 paned window. The five irregularly spaced doors are white with three horizontal panes of glass. One is protected with an aluminum screen door.

3. Current Appearance and Changes: The greatest change in the site over 50 years has been the maturing of the trees and shrubs. The cupola on Building 1 was removed after it was damaged by lightening in the 50's

or 60's. Much interior renovation work has been done over the years. Very little work has been done on the exterior, other than replacement windows. Some of the slate roofs have been replaced with asphalt shingles.

### PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

#### A. Original Architectural Drawings:

Engineering Office,  
Lincoln Veterans Administration Medical Center  
Micro-fiche copies available: Historic Preservation  
Office,  
Veterans Administration, Office of Construction, 810  
Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20420.

#### B. Early Views:

Photographs available in the VA's Historic Preservation  
Office;  
see A above.

#### C. Bibliography:

1. Primary and Unpublished Sources:  
Veterans Administration Title Files
2. Secondary and Published Sources:

The National Building Museum and The Veterans  
Administration, "The Nation Builds For Those Who  
Served," pamphlet published by the Museum.  
VA Medical Care; House Committee Print No. 4; 90th  
Cong. 1st Session, "Hospital Planning by the  
Construction Service of the Veterans  
Administration."  
The Federal Architect; Vol. 13, No. 1; October, 1944.

### Part IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

#### A. Federal Agency:

Veterans Administration, Office of Construction

#### B. Project Name:

Outpatient Clinic Addition  
Project No. 597-024

#### C. Architect:

Architects Plus  
2205 North 91st Court  
Omaha, Nebraska 68134

D. Contractor:

Quantum Electric, Inc.  
P.O. Box 83529  
1441 Adams Street  
Lincoln, Nebraska 68521

E. Cost:

\$3,549,000. Awarded 7/29/83

F. Scope:

1. Demolition of Greenhouse, Building 16.
2. Demolition of connecting corridor between Buildings 1, 2, and 3.
3. Renovation of interior spaces in south wing of Building 1 at basement level.
4. New one story infill construction, at basement level, between Buildings 1, 2, and 3. Outpatient Clinic Addition in new construction: 39,778 gross square feet.

G. Project Description:

1. Siting: The site of the new one story Outpatient Clinic Addition is between Buildings 1, 2, and 3; that is, infilling the area to the south of Building 3, east of Building 1 and north of Building 2. The connecting corridor between those buildings will be demolished. Also, a Greenhouse, Building 16, will be demolished, so that additional parking can be added to the adjacent lot.

2. Design: The building is functionally modern, very plain with little fenestration or articulation. It is one story, connecting at the basement levels of all three buildings it abuts. It is constructed in red brick to match the existing buildings and has a flat, built-up roof. The east, main facade has a ziz-zag angled wall and an angled entrance.